

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
NEW YORK  
JUVENILE GUARDIAN  
SOCIETY,  
FOR THE  
SHELTER, SCHOOLING AND SUPPORT  
OF  
ORPHAN AND HOMELESS CHILDREN;

AND FOR OPENING AND MAINTAINING WEEK-DAY, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER FREE  
CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS (NOT DENOMINATIONAL) IN NEGLECTED  
DISTRICTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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Incorporated under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York,  
PASSED APRIL 12, 1848.

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NOTE.—A Check drawn to the order of JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover National Bank, as  
*Treasurer of The New York Juvenile Guardian Society*, is a safe and desirable way of  
aiding in this work. Donations may also be sent to GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, 45 Cliff Street, to  
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier National Broadway Bank, or to D. F. ROBERTSON, 229 Broadway.

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NEW YORK:  
BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS,  
PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE.  
1868.

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*To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:*

The undersigned, Directors of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society (organized 1848, incorporated, January 6, 1866), representing and aiding over two thousand (2,000) children,—respectfully and earnestly PETITION your Honorable Body, for the Annual Appropriation, to said Society, of such sum, as, in your wisdom, shall be deemed (on examination) just and equal, and calculated to prevent, or remedy, juvenile vice, pauperism and crime in the city of New York, the Board of Directors would further represent that the present exigencies of its work, have imposed on this Society the imperative necessity of procuring a suitable House, centrally located, for the shelter and protection of a large class of its children utterly homeless and destitute; and that it has purchased, for the charitable uses of the city, the four-story House and Premises (110 by 37½ feet) at No. 101 St. Mark's Place, near Avenue A, and immediately within the area of the densest Tenement population in New York—the cost of said house being twenty-eight thousand and five hundred dollars (28,500).

NEW YORK, March 14th, 1868.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL (President),  
45 Cliff Street.

DAVID THURSTON,  
30 Pine Street.

JNO. T. BANKER (Treasurer),  
Hanover National Bank.

L. I. LANSING,  
5 Wall Street.

JOHN L. EVERITT,  
National Broadway Bank.

J. CONACHER,  
303 West 22d Street.

D. F. ROBERTSON,  
229 Broadway.

## ENDORSEMENTS.

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Knowing some of the gentlemen connected with the management of the above Society, I can express confidence in it, and hope it will receive from the Legislature the same consideration shown to other charitable institutions.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

We concur with his Honor, Mayor Hoffman, in the above expression of confidence and commendation.

ANTH. L. ROBERTSON,  
Chief Justice Superior Court.

JOHN R. HACKETT,  
City Recorder.

GEO. G. BARNARD,  
Presiding Judge Sup. Court.

WM. M. EVARTS.

B. W. BONNEY,  
Ex-Judge.

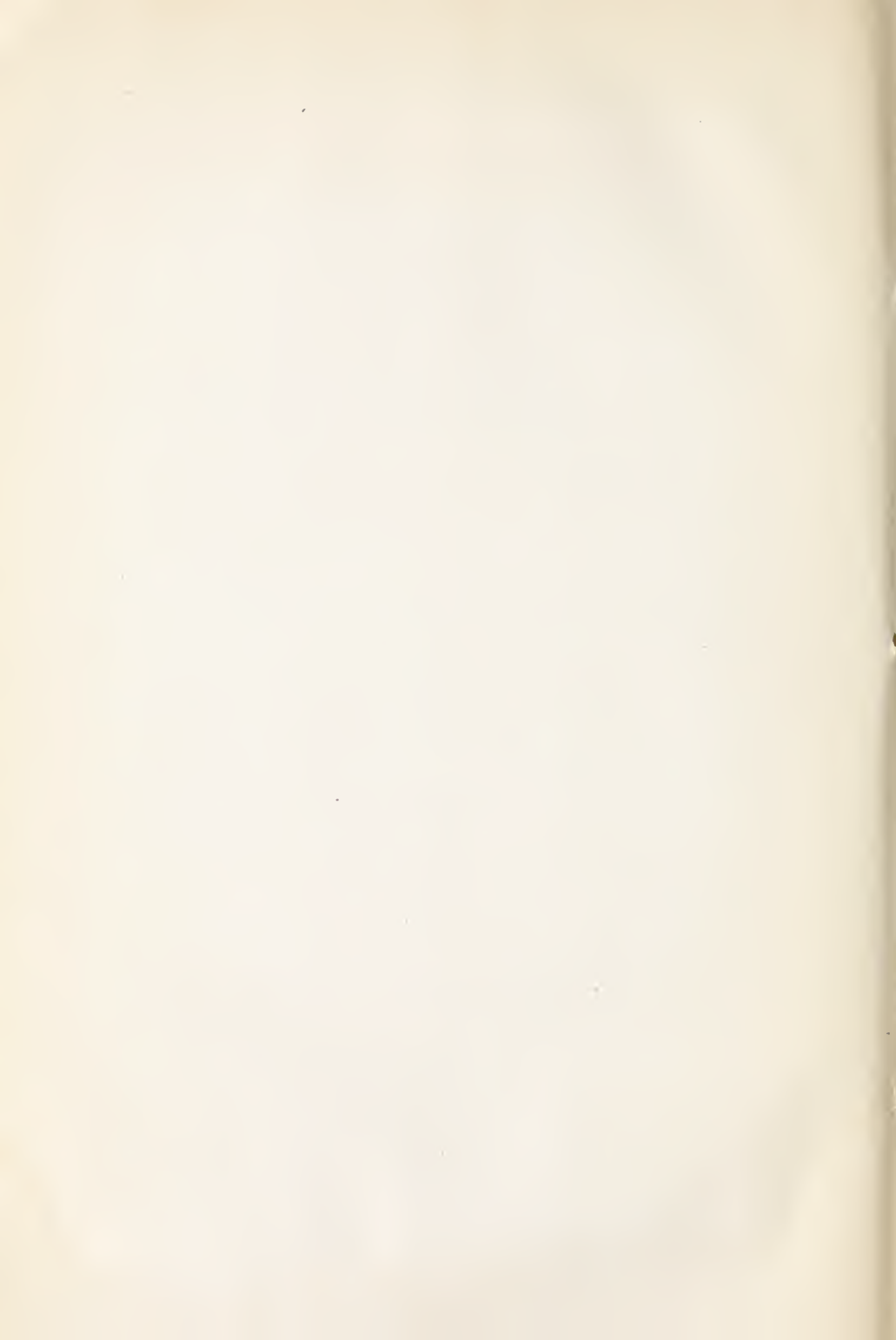
H. H. VAN DYCK,  
U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

PITT COOKE,  
Jay Cooke & Co.

R. L. LARREMORE,  
5 Beekman St., Pres. of the Board of Education.

HENRY J. RAYMOND,  
N. Y. Times.

PETER COOPER.





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OF THE

**NEW YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY,**

No. 101 St. Mark's Place, near Avenue A,

For Providing Shelter, Christian Instruction and Family Homes for Destitute Children.



THE  
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1868.

## FORM OF BEQUEST

TO THE

NEW YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

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"I give and bequeath the sum of ———— dollars unto the New York Juvenile Guardian Society, incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 12th, 1848, and the several Acts amending the same; and the receipt of the Treasurer of said Society shall be a sufficient discharge therefor to my executors."

NOTICE this Section of the Act:

"§ 6. Any corporation formed under this act shall be capable of taking, holding, or receiving any property, real or personal, by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise or bequest shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars."

# DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

## New York Juvenile Guardian Society,

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PRESIDENT,

HON. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL.

TREASURER,

JOHN T. BANKER.

SECRETARY,

D. F. ROBERTSON.

DIRECTORS,

JOHN L. EVERITT,  
Cashier National Broadway Bank.

HON. L. I. LANSING,  
No. 5 Wall Street.

JOHN T. BANKER,  
Cashier National Hanover Bank.

HON. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL,  
45 Cliff Street.

DAVID THURSTON, Esq.  
30 Pine Street.

JOHN CONACHER,  
63 Duane Street.

D. F. ROBERTSON, Down-Town Office, 229 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS,

CHAS. A. BROCKMEYER.

ROBERT R. WILKINSON.

LABAN LEWIS.

G. W. TORREY.

W. A. MATEER.

MATILDA GRAY.

MARIANNE ESHMAN.

MARY LANGSDORFF.

ELIZABETH SIMONS.

C. HARTMANN.

AGENTS AND VISITORS,

WATERMAN CHASE.

ISAAC W. BRIGGS.

DAVID PATTERSON.

NOTE.—A check drawn to the order of JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier National Hanover Bank (33 Nassau Street), as *Treasurer of the New York Juvenile Guardian Society*, is a safe and desirable way of aiding this Society. Subscriptions can also be sent to GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, 45 Cliff Street, to JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier National Broadway Bank, or to D. F. ROBERTSON, 229 Broadway. Articles of Clothing (always needed) can be sent to the down-town office, 229 Broadway, or to 101 St. Mark's Place.



# TREASURER'S REPORT.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the Annual Meeting of THE NEW YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY, held in the Director's Room, of the National Broadway Bank, March 14th, 1868, Hon. Gaylord B. Hubbell in the Chair, the following Reports from the Treasurer and the Secretary were received, and, on separate motions, were adopted.

The Treasurer, John T. Banker, made the following

## R E P O R T.

### RECEIPTS.

The Receipts from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868, were:

Cash on hand January 1st, 1867.....	\$262 78
From Collections.....	7,190 00
July 18. From Estate of Robert Adam Robertson, per D. F. Robertson, Executor.....	330 33
Aug. 5. From State Comptroller.....	3,272 01
Dec. 4. From Chr. Kracke (for Orphan Home) .....	500 00
Dec. 31. Loans through Secretary.....	1,786 27
Cash on hand January 1, 1868.....	2 68
	<hr/>
	\$13,344 07

## EXPENDITURES

From January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868.

Thirteen paid Teachers and Superintend-	
ents.....	\$4,710 19
Rents and Lodgings.....	2,353 10
Visitors and Agents.....	1,536 47
Provisions and Clothing.....	1,113 01
City Orphan Home.....	1,083 20
Office, Bookkeeper, &c.....	731 88
Fitting up, and Furnishing.....	422 21
Printing, Mailing, and Advertising.....	339 58
Books and Stationery.....	431 22
General Expenses—car fare, cartage, post-	
age, traveling expenses, &c.....	327 06
Janitors.....	296 15
	<hr/>
	\$13,344 07

In regard to this Balance Sheet, the Treasurer would observe that there is, at this date, an amount due this Society which will cover the loans therein set forth, and leave, when paid, a small surplus.

The noticeable difference between the expenditure for teaching and that for provisions and clothing, is owing to the circumstance that we received \$6,000 less from the Legislature than the former year. Had we have had an even choice between expending for provisions and clothing, or the keeping open of all our schools, we should have preferred the former; but being liable for the leases of the schools, we had to go on with them, and, to our regret, were forced to curtail the outlay in provisions and clothing. Our failure to receive our former appropriation with a large increase (as our numbers had doubled during the year 1866), was owing to a misapprehension on the part of the person sent to represent this Institution last winter, and also to the unprecedented haste in the public business at the close of the last session of the Legislature. We hope, therefore, that the present Legislature will be disposed to *repair* this mischance of last winter.



Your Treasurer would here express the hope that the Board will make earnest and fitting representation to the Legislature, that this Society, whose principles and operations have been so generally approved, and the extent of whose work is second only to one or two others in this city, should not be left to strain and struggle and borrow from private sources what the public should provide—as the work is purely a public work.

There are no public charities so direct and effective as those which PREVENT juvenile pauperism and vice. Thousands of ragged and shoeless children will not enter the Public Schools. But a small sum, judiciously and delicately expended on these, will bring thousands into schools such as those of this Society, which, but for such agencies, must and will be left in the streets; such, we believe, is the cheapest possible preventive and remedy for the abounding vagrancy and pauperism of New York.

The Treasurer would further explain to this Board, and through them to the Legislature, that this Society is going forward into the second year in teaching and caring for over twenty-two hundred (2200) children, nearly half of this number being in week-day industrial schools, for which public service only \$2,142.37 was received for 1867, from the State; whereas the same number of pupils cost the city and State, through the Public Schools, about twelve (12) dollars a scholar on the whole number, including interest on School Property, and about \$9, excluding said interest, whilst we generally dispense about one quarter of our entire income in charitable aid, when they (the public schools) dispense nothing. On this basis, without counting for charitable dispensations, three of our six schools alone claim \$12,000 on *one* year; but we are maintaining them *two* years, and receiving only about \$4,000 for these *two* years from the “State apportionment.”

The Treasurer understands that his Honor, Mayor Hoffman, and other eminent citizens, knowing personally several members of this Board, have publicly expressed themselves in favor of making this Society in every sense equal with other charitable institutions. If, then, you have purchased a building for a

Home for Orphans and Destitute Children, with a capacity for from two fifths ( $\frac{2}{5}$ ) to one half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) the capacity required for the average number of the Juvenile Asylum or the Catholic Protector, the Legislature will not impose on this Society such burdens as these institutions cannot bear, but will aid this Society in the proportion of from two-fifths to one-half the amount appropriated to *them*. These institutions each receive, with justice, about \$120,000 annually. Two-fifths of that amount is \$48,000—a sum indispensable to the economical working of the “Home,” *excluding* our three Industrial Schools, outside of the “Home.”

This is especially reasonable and just, since you have provided a building, *for the public uses of the city*, and thereby becoming liable, in this one instance, for twenty-eight thousand five hundred (28,500) dollars, in addition to the yearly current expenses. Besides, this building is in a most central locality, and readily accessible, night and day, obviating the objectionable intermediate agencies of Station Houses, for children of tender years—unfortunate, but not depraved.

The whole number of children (2,279) cared for and instructed, is divided as follows :

School No. 1. Bowery Industrial Day School (“Head-quarters School”).....	764
“ No. 2. Chrystie Street Industrial Day School	160
“ No. 3. Suffolk Street “ “ “	66
“ No. 4. Clinton Street Mission School.....	151
“ No. 5. Dispensary “ “ .....	782
“ No. 6. East Side Mission .....	356
<hr/>	
Total cared for and instructed.....	2,279

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. BANKER, *Treasurer*.

To the Board of Directors of the  
New York Juvenile Guardian Society.

January 1, 1868.

We hereby certify that we have compared the above balance sheet with the vouchers, and found them correct.

L. I. LANSING, } *Auditing*  
WM. R. JENKINS, } *Committee*.

# SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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To those friends who have stood by this Society from its organization, nineteen years ago,\* and have watched its unpretending but steady endeavors to mitigate a great social evil, it will be gratifying to compare its operations for the last year with those first apparently inconsequential efforts as an organized agency in a good cause.

It should be a cause of thankfulness, in glancing over these nineteen years, that, amongst the forty-five different gentlemen who have, during this period, conducted the affairs of this society, as managers, superintendents, &c., there has never been uttered, at any of their meetings, a single distrustful word touching the honor or faithfulness of each other in all the varied transactions connected with their prudential, financial, educational, or charitable operations.

It is also a further occasion for gratitude—and is as remarkable as significant—that not one person of the thousands composing our whole list of contributors during nineteen years, has ever found fault with us touching the proper disbursements of any contribution made to this Society, or with any other of our transactions.

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\* The first Board of "Managers" in 1848, was composed of the following persons, viz. : Enoch Van Aken, D. F. Robertson, Sewall Waterhouse, George Williams, and Jas. E. Searle, all of whom still survive.

## OBJECTS.

The aim of this Society is to benefit a large class of destitute and orphan children, nine-tenths of whom are not reached through any municipal, benevolent, or educational agency,—“providing them with instruction, homes, clothing, temporary board, and other aids; and also for the opening of free Christian Schools (not denominational) in destitute districts of the city of New York.”

There have been under its supervision over 10,500 children and youth connected with the 22 schools it has opened, and for longer or shorter periods sustained, in destitute neighborhoods.

There are few large cities, if any, in which there is such a disproportionate multitude of juvenile vagrants, without any law of any kind brought to bear on them; with license at home—license abroad to do as they please—to go where they please—regardless of every barrier that society has set up for its safety, purity and conservation.

But these are simple statements of a great evil, the existence of which intelligent men among us do not question. The problem rather is, “By what class of instrumentalities shall it be met and mitigated?”

Now, to be brief, there is no hope in any system of remedies, or of prevention not pervaded with the *spirit* of Christianity as understood and felt by ordinary, honest men, reading or hearing the Gospel *anywhere*. There could, therefore, be no doubt that, in this case, the *best* plan would be for each of the churches, however imperfectly constituted they may be, to assume a direct guardianship over every neglected child according to its denominational affiliations, and thus become responsible before God and man for the conduct of such child. This being accomplished through the appropriate church officers, would hereafter render impossible the shameful solecism, “A church without the poor;” besides blessing pastor and people with blessed fruits of blessed labors. But there is no present prospect of any *adequate* church action, as such, in this direction.

As to the *Public Schools* :—Whatever they have done—and they have done a vast work—it is nevertheless a simple fact, thrust upon every one's observation, that the Public Schools have left some forty or fifty thousand poor, ignorant and wayward children on our streets. The late President of the Board of Education says, in a recent annual address, that they have “no room” for these “primary” children; and laments the fact.

Again: In a recent conversation with the writer of this Report, the Superintendent of the New York Public Schools, Mr. Randall, observed that the *Primary* Schools refuse two out of three of those applying for admission.

Under the most hopeful condition of things, then, it must be apparent to every one that years must elapse before the Public Schools can be so extended as to reach these tens of thousands of uncared-for unfortunates, who are—many of them—likely in the long run, to cost the tax-payers of New York hundreds of thousands in alms-houses and prisons.

But it should here be remembered that a *large proportion* of these “roaming” outsiders will not attend any school in their present ragged condition. Something *must* be done for them in partly providing them with shoes and vestments, without, if possible, injuring their sense of independence.

The late President of the Board of Education, in a recent annual address, says:

“One other matter I shall allude to: It is that of the vagrant children who are roaming about our streets, without any guide or protection from ignorance and crime. Some means should be provided by which they can be saved from a life of infamy.”

“In some parts of the city,” he continues, “hundreds of primary children have been refused admission to the Schools during the past year, for want of room, and these refusals were almost invariably in districts inhabited by the poorer classes.”



The editor of the *Times*, commenting on this annual address, says :

“When it is considered how direct and immediate is the connection between vice, crime and ignorance; how large a proportion of the law-breakers of the community are utterly unable to read and write; how great a temptation the idleness which springs from want of education, offers to the young; we can appreciate the vital importance of these statements of the President of the Board of Education, as affecting the welfare of our city.”

He continues :

“It not unfrequently happens that children are sent away from public schools because they are too ragged and poor-looking to associate with the others; and thus, in various ways, large numbers of needy children are left upon the streets, ignorant, and exposed to temptation and crime. The great increase of crime recently spoken of so earnestly by the President of the Police Board, arises from just this class of uneducated poor boys and girls.

The *Times*' editor continues :

“During the last year nearly 208,000 children were educated by the city, and, for this purpose, nearly \$2,500,000 paid out for popular education; and yet, as is believed now, some 50,000 children, of the poorest and most exposed class, are not trained at all by this system of education, and are growing up in deep ignorance, and many of them almost certain to be preying soon on the community.”

“It has been fortunate that an excellent system of private charities, called the ‘Industrial Schools,’ have to a limited degree supplemented our public instruction. These schools provide education and charitable aid for a large number of those children who are too poor for the public schools, and are undoubtedly saving considerable expense and loss each year to the city, in rescuing vagrants and young criminals from lives of crime and their fitting punishment.

“Our private citizens could not do a more *useful and permanent charity* than by forming and supporting new industrial schools in the most degraded quarters. And the whole public



should feel that no expense is so richly repaid to the community as that appropriated to the education of ignorance and the prevention of crime."

When the President of the Board of Education says, "Some means should be provided by which they (the 'roaming children') can be saved from a life of infamy," he confirms all we say as to the necessity for such schools as it is one of the aims of this Society to open and sustain in the "poorer neighborhoods;" and he thus acknowledges the utter inadequacy of all existing means or instrumentalities—not excepting the Public Schools—for preventing or remedying this juvenile "infamy."

But, shall we send all these 50,000 unfortunate children to the "*West?*"

However desirable in *many* cases, the thing is simply preposterous. They must be dealt with *here*, where God has placed them. And *we*, whom God has placed *by* them, will be held accountable for them, both here and hereafter. A child sent to the "West" is only one small twig from this deep-rooted and wide-spread upas tree. As a rule, we must *strengthen* rather than *sever* the home ligaments, the domestic ties and kindred loves. These are strongest in childhood, and should be intertwined with every outside social appliance for reclaiming the young wanderer.

The *Family* is of God—the *Asylum*, of man. In general, the lever for the wayward child's elevation must be placed *near* his home, however forbidding to us that home may often appear. A child will be nothing anywhere if he is not *loved*; and there is seldom much love for his yearning child's heart outside his *near kindred*.

If, therefore, the CHURCHES, in their appropriate capacity, fall short of reaching these children; if the PUBLIC SCHOOLS are either "without room," and must be, for years to come, unequal to this crying emergency; and if the attempt to remove 40,000 or 50,000 children to the "WEST," is manifestly ignoring the family institution, and is abnormal in the last degree;—surely this society, and similar organizations, are great public necessities, and should receive, not a stinted, but a liberal support from the general public.

We do not claim that we can stem this tide: nor have we the effrontery to offer statistics to measure our influence on such a complicated iniquity, ramifying itself over every avenue, street and lane of this great city. But we should be untrue to our own convictions, and devoid of sympathy for the neglected and the outcast, if we refuse to propound these great, general principles of Christian action, suggest ways and means, and call upon good men to carry them out in some hopeful and well-organized capacity.

To the tenement house and to the shanty, then, let the New York Christian ply his efforts in doing good to neglected children. Let him *prop up*—not dismember—the poor, half-starved, half-bewildered *family*. Let that family, as such, be brought in closer contact with some church, or school, or other family on whom God has bestowed better things.

Such, in short, we believe are the Christian theses for benevolent action for this class. The work, in many cases, is, happily, *preventive*. It is, socially and municipally, an economical work, and lessening the public burdens.

To do any good work, however humble or humbling, that lies before us in daily life, is the "*Prime Wisdom*."

CONSTITUTION  
OF THE  
NEW YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

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The following is an extract from the Charter of Incorporation of this Society, formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies," passed April 12, 1848, and the several acts amending the same :

I.

"The name or title by which this Society shall be known in law is, THE NEW YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY."

II.

"The particular business and objects of this Society are, and shall be, the providing instruction, homes, clothing, temporary board, and other aids; and also for the opening of free Christian Schools (not denominational) in destitute districts of the city of New York, for neglected children."

## III.

“The number of Directors, to manage the said Society, shall be seven.”

## IV.

“The business of this Society is to be conducted in the city and county of New York.”

# BY-LAWS.

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ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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## I.

The Board of Directors, consisting of seven members, according to the Charter, shall elect their own officers—who shall be a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Recording Secretary. They shall also appoint two Auditors to audit the accounts of the Society; and they shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body till the next annual meeting.

## II.

The Board of Directors shall, at their annual meeting, elect four and three members for each alternate year; and the term of service shall be two years respectively.

## III.

The *Annual Meeting* shall be on the first Monday in March.

## IV.

The *Stated Meetings* shall be on the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December.

## V.

The President and one member of the Board of Directors may call a *Special Meeting*; but nothing affecting the Constitution or By-Laws of this Society shall be discussed or consummated at such Special Meeting.

## VI.

Four members of the Board, convened regularly, shall constitute a quorum for ordinary business; but no change in this Constitution or these By-Laws shall be effected without the concurrence of five of the seven Directors constituting this Board, and without a previous notice of at least six months, which notice shall state the proposed change or changes.

## VII.

The President shall preside at all the meetings of the Board, or, in his absence, the oldest member present. He shall appoint such committees as may be designated for the purposes of the Society, by the Board of Directors.

## VIII.

The Secretary shall have general supervision of the operations of the Society. He shall keep a faithful exhibit of the name and residence of each contributor to the Society's funds, the date of each contribution, and the name of the person collecting the same; as also a like exhibit of each expenditure of the Society. He shall employ and dismiss teachers and such agents or collectors as may be required. He shall pay over to the Treasurer such moneys as are sent to the office. He shall also prepare the Annual Report.

## IX.

The Treasurer shall keep an account of the moneys by him received and disbursed. His accounts shall be examined by an Auditing Committee during the month preceding



the annual meeting. He shall receive and keep, subject to the order of the Board of Directors, all moneys paid to him. He may authorize the Chairman of the Finance Committee to pay the current disbursements at the Society's office, taking accurate and certified accounts of the same as his vouchers.

## X.

The Recording Secretary shall keep an accurate copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, with any amendments to the same. He shall record the proceedings of each meeting of the Board of Directors, and keep a record of the names of each member thereof. He shall have the custody of the Charter and the Seal of the Society.

## XI.

There shall be a Finance Committee, consisting of three members of the Board of Directors, who shall be appointed by the President. This Finance Committee shall have oversight of the income and expenditures of the Society.

## XII.

The order of business at the meetings of the Board of Directors shall be :

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Report of Secretary.
3. Report of Treasurer.
4. Report of Finance Committee.
5. Report of Special Committees (if any).
6. Unfinished Business.
7. Miscellaneous Business.

## XIII.

Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any officer or agent of this Society to incur any debt or liability on behalf of said Society, without special authority.





